



# Australian Bureau of Statistics

## 6209.0 - Labour Mobility, Australia, Feb 2006 (Reissue)

Previous ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 06/12/2007 Reissue

## Summary

### Main Features

#### REASON FOR RE-ISSUE OF PUBLICATION

Errors were detected in the publication, Labour Mobility, Australia (cat. no. 6209.0), which was reissued 12 December 2006. This publication has since been reviewed and the following is a summary of the changes contained in this most recent reissue:

- Data have been revised in Table 10 because incorrect data were presented for Whether changed industry (February 2005 and February 2006), for the population Persons who worked at some time during the year ending February 2006, and had been with their current employer/business for less than 12 months at February 2006.

These revisions will be reflected in all future products from the 2006 Labour Mobility Survey.

#### NOTES

##### ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

This publication presents information about people aged 15 years and over who worked at some time during the year ending February 2006.

The statistics in this publication were compiled from the Labour Mobility survey, conducted throughout Australia in February 2006 as a supplement to the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS).

This survey provides information about people who, within the 12 months to February 2006, either had a change of employer/business in their main job, or had some change in work with their current employer/business for whom they had worked for one year or more.

##### NOTES ABOUT THE ESTIMATES

The scope of the Labour Mobility survey was expanded in February 2006 to include all people aged 15 years and over. All results in this publication relate to all people aged 15 years and over, unless otherwise specified. This change has resulted in an extra 73,300 people coming within the scope of this survey. Users need to exercise care when comparing the estimates in this publication with previous releases.

New data items have been introduced into the 2006 survey to provide information on people who had worked with their current employer/business for one year or more, and had changes in the work undertaken with their current employer/business in the last 12 months. These data items include whether promoted or transferred, whether changed usual hours worked and whether changed occupation.

Data items that referred to locality, which were included in previous Labour Mobility publications, are not presented in this publication as the information was not collected in the February 2006 survey.

## **ROUNDING**

As estimates have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

## **INQUIRIES**

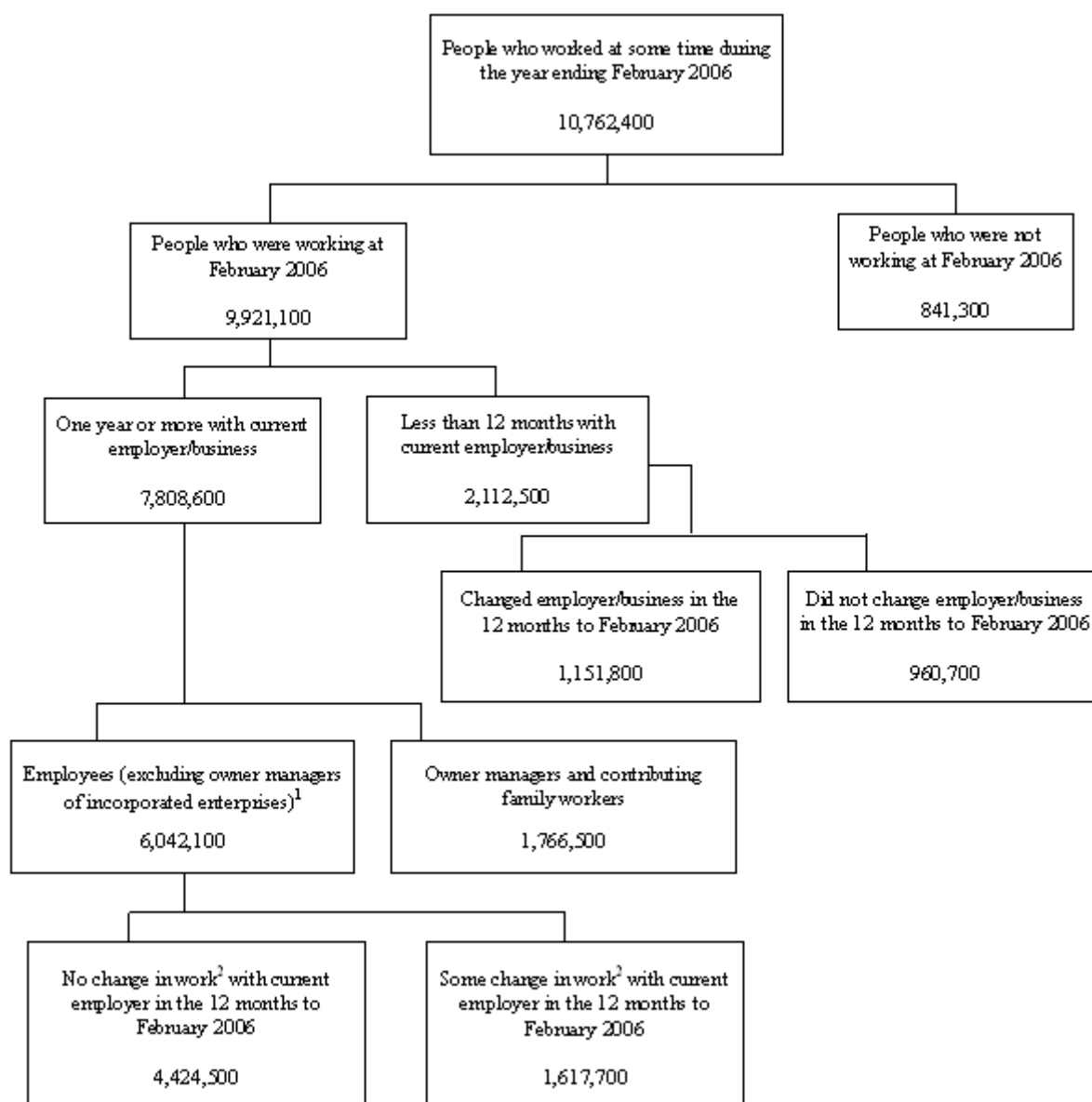
For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Labour Market Section on Canberra (02) 6252 7206.

## **CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK**

### **LABOUR MOBILITY**

The following diagram illustrates the conceptual framework for the 2006 Labour Mobility survey. People aged 15 years and over were classified according to the duration of their employment with their employer/business at February 2006.

People who had worked with their employer/business at February 2006 for one year or more were asked whether, in the 12 months to February 2006, they had changed the number of usual hours worked. Employees (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises)<sup>1</sup> were also asked whether they had been promoted, transferred to a different position, or changed occupation in the 12 months to February 2006. Employees who reported any of these changes were considered to have had some change in work<sup>2</sup> in the 12 months to February 2006.



## END NOTES

1. Refer to the Glossary under 'Employment type'.

2. Either promoted, transferred to a different position, changed usual hours worked or changed occupation. Refer to the Glossary for the definition of 'Change in work'.

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

### OVERVIEW

An estimated 10.8 million people aged 15 years and over had worked at some time during the year ending February 2006. At February 2006, 73% had been with their current employer/business for one year or more, 20% had been with their current employer/business for less than 12 months and 8% were not employed.

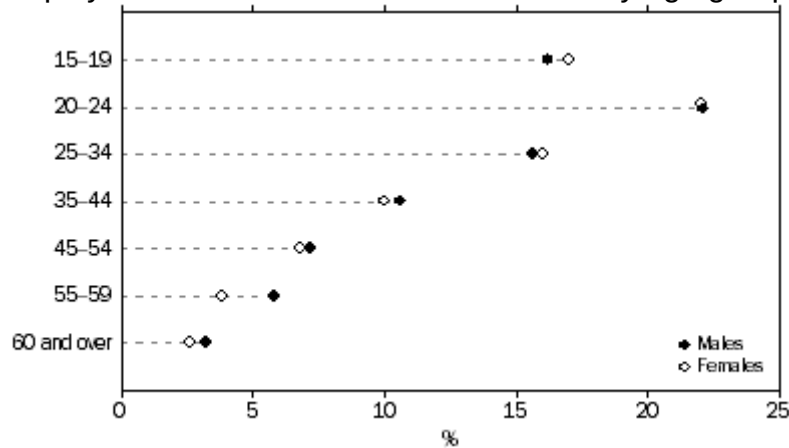
## CHANGE OF EMPLOYER/BUSINESS

Of the 9.9 million people aged 15 years and over who were working at February 2006, 11.6% had changed their employer/business in their main job in the last 12 months.

Of the 1.2 million people who had changed employer/business in their main job in the 12 months to February 2006:

- 24% had two or more changes of employer/business
- 55% changed industry
- 44% changed occupation
- 75% changed usual hours worked
- 37% changed employment type<sup>1</sup>.

### PERSONS WHO WERE WORKING AT FEBRUARY 2006, Proportion who changed employer/business in the last 12 months - By age groups



Of the people who were working at February 2006, those in younger age groups tended to change their employer/business more than people in older age groups. For example, of the 20-24 year olds who were working at February 2006, 22% had changed their employer/business. This compares to 4.9% of those aged 55-59 and 3% of those aged 60 years and over.

## COMPARISONS WITH PREVIOUS SURVEYS

Prior to 2006 the scope of the Labour Mobility survey was restricted to people aged 15 to 69 years so direct comparisons between 2006 and previous years can only be made using this common population.

Of the 9.9 million people who were working at February 2006 and aged 15-69 years, 11.7% had changed their employer/business in their main job in the 12 months to February 2006, which was similar to previous years (11.3% in February 2004 and 11.5% in February 2002).

The percentage of people aged 15 to 69 years who had been working with their current

employer/business for less than 12 months increased from 19.9% in 2002 to 20.1% in 2004 and 21.4% in 2006.

## CHANGE IN WORK

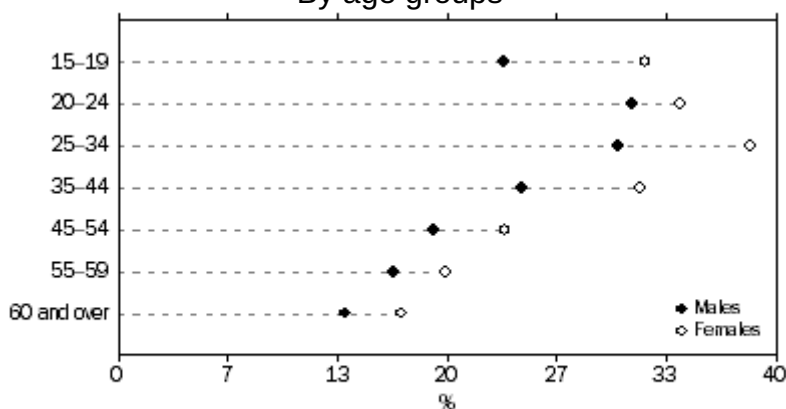
There were 6 million employees, excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises (OMIEs)<sup>1</sup>, who had been with their current employer for one year or more. Of these, in the last 12 months:

- 5.8% had changed occupation
- 13% had changed usual hours worked
- 12% were promoted
- 11% had transferred to a different position.

There were 1.6 million employees (excluding OMIEs) who had been with their current employer for one year or more and had some change in work<sup>2</sup> in the 12 months to February 2006. Of these, at February 2006:

- 29% were aged between 25-34 years
- 22% had a Bachelor Degree
- 25% were Professionals
- 15% were working in the Retail trade industry.

### EMPLOYEES(a) WHO HAD BEEN WITH THEIR CURRENT EMPLOYER/BUSINESS FOR 12 MONTHS OR MORE, Proportion who had some change in work<sup>2</sup> in the last 12 months - By age groups



(a) Excludes OMIEs.

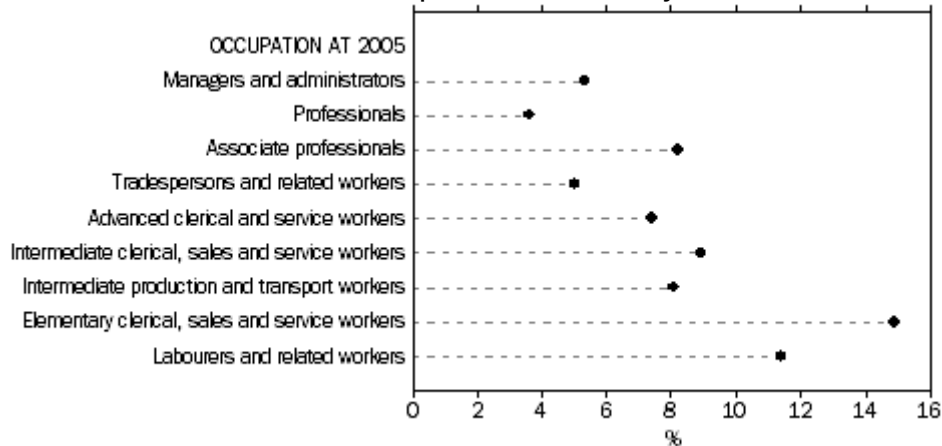
Of employees (excluding OMIEs)<sup>1</sup> who had been with their employer at February 2006 for one year or more, those in the 25-34 year age group were most likely to have had some change in work<sup>2</sup> in the last 12 months (30% of men and 38% of women). Across all age groups, the proportion of females who had some change in work<sup>2</sup> was higher than their male counterparts.

## WORKING AT FEBRUARY 2005 AND 2006

There were 9 million people who were working at February 2005 and February 2006. Of these:

- 89% had the same employer/business at February 2005 and February 2006
- 11% had a different employer/business at February 2005 and February 2006.

**PERSONS WHO WERE WORKING AT FEBRUARY 2005 AND AT FEBRUARY 2006,**  
Proportion who had a different occupation at February 2005 and February 2006



Of those people who were working at February 2005 and February 2006, people who were Elementary clerical, sales and service workers at February 2005 were most likely to have a different occupation at February 2006 (15%) followed by Labourers and related workers (11%); whereas Tradespersons and related workers (5%) and Professionals (3.6%) were least likely.

Of the 120,700 Elementary clerical, sales and service workers who had a different occupation at February 2005 and February 2006, 39% became Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers, and 15% Associate professionals.

**DURATION WITH EMPLOYER/BUSINESS AT FEBRUARY 2006**

In February 2006 there were 2.1 million people who were currently working, and had been with their current employer/business for less than 12 months. Of these:

- 55% had a previous employer/business in their main job in the 12 months to February 2006
- a higher proportion of men than women had changed their employment type<sup>1</sup> (23% compared to 18%).

The industry groups in which the highest proportions of people had worked with their employer/business at February 2006 for less than 12 months were:

- Accommodation, cafes and restaurants (38%)
- Retail trade (28%)
- Mining (28%)
- Communication services (26%).

There were 2.5 million people who were working at February 2006 and had been with their current employer/business for 10 years or more. A greater proportion of men than women had been with their current employer/business for 10 years or more (28% compared with 22%). The industry groups in which people were most likely to have worked for 10 years or more were Agriculture, forestry and fishing (51%), Electricity, gas and water supply (42%), Education (38%) and Government administration and defence (35%).

## **PERSONS WHO CEASED A JOB DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS**

Of the 10.8 million people who had worked at some time during the year ending February 2006, 19% had ceased a job. Of these, 68% were job leavers (people who ceased their last job voluntarily) and 32% were job losers (people who ceased their last job involuntarily). Of the 641,700 job losers, 59% had been in that job for less than 12 months, and a further 12% had worked in that job for between one and two years. The remaining 29% had worked in that job for two years or more. The main reason for ceasing a job involuntarily was 'Job was temporary or seasonal' (50%).

## **END NOTES**

1. Refer to the Glossary under 'Employment type'.
2. Refer to the Glossary for the definition of 'Change in work'.

## **About this Release**

Provides information about people aged 15 years and over who had worked at some time during the year ending February. Details of changes in jobs between employers/businesses for up to three jobs, and for those people, who have been with their employer/business for the last 12 months, the changes in their job including promotion, transfer, changes in occupation and usual hours worked. Estimates can be cross-classified by demographics such as state, sex, age, marital status and country of birth, as well as labour force characteristics.

# **Explanatory Notes**

## **Explanatory Notes**

## **EXPLANATORY NOTES**

## INTRODUCTION

**1** The statistics in this survey were compiled from data collected in the Labour Mobility survey that was conducted throughout Australia in February 2006 as a supplement to the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS). Respondents to the LFS who fell within the scope of the supplementary survey were asked further questions.

**2** The publication **Labour Force, Australia** (cat. no. 6202.0) contains information about survey design, sample redesign, scope, coverage and population benchmarks relevant to the monthly LFS, which also apply to supplementary surveys. It also contains definitions of demographic and labour force characteristics, and information about telephone interviewing which are relevant to both the monthly LFS and supplementary surveys.

## CONCEPTS, SOURCES AND METHODS

**3** The conceptual framework used in Australia's LFS aligns closely with the standards and guidelines set out in Resolutions of the International Conference of Labour Statisticians. Descriptions of the underlying concepts and structure of Australia's labour force statistics, and the sources and methods used in compiling these estimates, are presented in **Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods** (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001) which is available on the ABS web site <<https://www.abs.gov.au>> (Methods, Classifications, Concepts and Standards).

## SCOPE

**4** The scope of the LFS was restricted to people aged 15 years and over and excludes the following people:

- members of the permanent defence forces
- certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from the census and estimated population counts
- overseas residents in Australia
- members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants).

**5** Students at boarding schools, patients in hospitals, residents of homes (e.g. retirement homes, homes for people with disabilities), and inmates of prisons are excluded from all supplementary surveys.

**6** This supplementary survey was conducted in both urban and rural areas in all states and territories, but excluded approximately 120,000 people living in very remote parts of Australia who would otherwise have been within the scope of the survey. The exclusion of these people will have only a minor impact on any aggregate estimates that are produced for individual states and territories, except the Northern Territory where such people account for around 23% of the population.

## COVERAGE



**7** The estimates in this survey relate to people covered by the survey in February 2006. In the LFS, coverage rules are applied which aim to ensure that each person is associated with only one dwelling, and hence has only one chance of selection in the survey. See **Labour Force, Australia** (cat. no. 6202.0) for more details.

## **SAMPLE SIZE**

**8** Supplementary surveys are not always conducted on the full LFS sample. Since August 1994 the sample for supplementary surveys has been restricted to no more than seven-eighths of the LFS sample.

**9** The initial sample for the February 2006 LFS consisted of 41,511 private dwelling households and special dwelling units. Of the 33,958 private dwelling households and special dwelling units that remained in the survey after sample loss (e.g. households selected in the survey which had no residents in scope for the LFS, vacant or derelict dwellings and dwellings under construction), approximately 31,616 or 93.1% were fully responding to the Labour Mobility survey. The number of completed interviews obtained from these private dwellings and special dwelling units (after taking into account scope, coverage and subsampling exclusions) was 35,637.

## **RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES**

**10** Estimates in this publication are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors:

- Sampling error is the difference between the published estimate and the value that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey. For more information see the Technical Note.
- Non-sampling errors are inaccuracies that occur because of imperfections in reporting by respondents and interviewers, and errors made in coding and processing data. These inaccuracies may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or a sample. Every effort is made to reduce the non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers and effective processing procedures.

## **SEASONAL FACTORS**

**11** The estimates are based on information collected in the survey month and, due to seasonal factors, may not be representative of other months of the year.

## **CLASSIFICATIONS USED**

**12** Country of birth data are classified according to the **Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), 1998** (cat. no. 1269.0).

**13** Occupation data are classified according to the **ASCO - Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, Second Edition, 1997** (cat. no. 1220.0.30.001).

**14** Industry data are classified according to the **Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 1993** (cat. no. 1292.0.15.001).

**15** Educational attainment data are classified according to **Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED)** (cat. no. 1272.0).

## **COMPARABILITY OF TIME SERIES**

**16** Revisions are made to population benchmarks for the LFS after each five-yearly Census of Population and Housing. The last such revision was made in February 2004 to take account of the results of the 2001 Census of Population and Housing. Estimates from supplementary surveys conducted from and including February 2004 are therefore based on the revised population benchmarks.

**17** The scope of the Labour Mobility survey was expanded in February 2006 to include all people aged 15 years and over. This change has resulted in an extra 73,300 people coming within the scope of this survey. The survey was also redesigned and data items and populations that referred to locality, which were included in the February 2004 and previous surveys, are not presented in this publication as the information was not collected in the February 2006 survey.

**18** Only changes in employer/business are included in Table 1, as this is the only type of job change which is common to February 2006 and previous surveys, because in Labour Mobility surveys prior to 2006 changes in locality in the last 12 months were also included as a job change. As a result of the changes made to the 2006 Labour Mobility survey, users need to exercise care when comparing the estimates in this publication with previous releases.

## **COMPARABILITY WITH MONTHLY LFS STATISTICS**

**19** Due to differences in the scope and sample size of this supplementary survey and that of the monthly LFS, the estimation procedure may lead to some small variations between labour force estimates from this survey and those from the LFS.

## **PREVIOUS SURVEYS**

**20** Results of similar surveys, conducted in November 1972, February 1975 and February 1976, annually from February 1979 to February 1992, then biennially from February 1994 to February 2004, were published in **Labour Mobility, Australia** (cat. no. 6209.0).

## PREVIOUS REVISIONS TO HISTORICAL DATA

**21** Historical estimates of the number and proportion of people who were job mobile for the periods 1990 to 1996 were revised in the 1998 publication. Previously published estimates for reference periods from 1990 to 1996 will still contain incorrectly derived data. If you require further information about these revisions, please contact the area listed on the front cover of this release.

## NEXT SURVEY

**22** The ABS plans to conduct this survey again in February 2008.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

**23** ABS publications draw extensively on information provided freely by individuals, businesses, governments and other organisations. Their continued cooperation is very much appreciated: without it, the wide range of statistics published by the ABS would not be available. Information received by the ABS is treated in strict confidence as required by the Census and Statistics Act 1905.

## RELATED PUBLICATIONS

**24** Other ABS publications which may be of interest include:

- **Australian Labour Market Statistics**, (cat. no. 6105.0)
- **Labour Force, Australia**, (cat. no. 6202.0)
- **Labour Force Experience, Australia**, (cat. no. 6206.0 )
- **Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia**, (cat. no. 6220.0)
- **Job Search Experience, Australia**, (cat. no. 6222.0)
- **Underemployed Workers, Australia**, (cat. no. 6265.0)

**25** Current publications and other products released by the ABS are listed in the **Catalogue of Publications and Products** (cat. no. 1101.0). The Catalogue is available from the ABS web site <<https://www.abs.gov.au>>. The ABS also issues a daily Release Advice on the web site which details products to be released in the week ahead.

# Glossary

## GLOSSARY

**Ceased a job**

Left a job voluntarily or lost a job involuntarily. Leaving a job voluntarily includes leaving a job because:

- of unsatisfactory work arrangements/pay/hours; or
- the job was seasonal, temporary or a holiday job and they left that job to return to studies; or
- they retired, started a new business, got a better job, or left for family or other reasons.

Losing a job involuntarily includes leaving a job because:

- they were retrenched or their business closed down because of financial difficulties; or
- the job was seasonal, temporary or a holiday job and they did not leave that job to return to studies; or
- they left their job because of their own ill health or injury.

### **Change in employer/business**

People who were employed at February 2006 and, within the 12 months to February 2006, ceased working with one employer/business and started working with another employer/business in relation to their main job.

### **Change in employment type**

Any change in employment type in relation to main job.

### **Change in industry**

Any change between industry Divisions as classified by the **Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 1993** (cat. no. 1292.0).

### **Change in occupation**

Any change between Major occupation groups as classified by the **Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, Second Edition (ASCO), 1997** (cat. no. 1220.0).

### **Change in usual hours**

Any change in the number of usual hours worked in relation to main job.

### **Change in work**

Employees (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises) were considered to have had some change in work if they had been with their current employer for one year or more at February 2006 and, in the 12 months to February 2006, had:

- been promoted
- transferred to a different position
- changed usual hours worked; or
- changed occupation.

### **Contributing family workers**

People who work without pay, in an economic enterprise operated by a relative.

### **Current employer/business**

Refers to the employer/business which the person had in the week before the interview. Where the person had more than one employer/business the employer/business for which most hours were usually worked, was regarded as the current employer/business.

### **Different employment type**

See 'Change in employment type'.

### **Different industry**

See 'Change in industry'.

### **Different occupation**

See 'Change in occupation'.

### **Different usual hours worked**

See 'Change in usual hours'.

### **Duration of last job**

The period from the commencement of the last job up to the time the person ceased working in that job.

### **Duration with current employer/business**

The period between the commencement with the current employer/business and the week before the interview.

## **Duration with employer/business at February 2006**

See 'Duration with current employer/business'.

## **Employed**

People aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week:

- worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind, in a job or business or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); or
- worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or
- were employees who had a job but were not at work and were:
  - away from work for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; or
  - away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period to the end of the reference week; or
  - away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement; or
  - on strike or locked out; or
  - on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job; or
- were employers or own account workers who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

## **Employees**

People who work for a public or private employer and receive remuneration in wages, salary, a retainer fee from their employer while working on a commission basis, tips, piece rates, or payment in kind, or people who operate their own incorporated enterprise with or without hiring employees.

## **Employer/business at February 2006**

See 'Current employer/business'.

## **Employers**

People who operate their own unincorporated economic enterprise or engage independently in a profession or trade, and hire one or more employees.

## **Employment type**

Classifies employed people according to the following categories on the basis of their main

job (that is, the job in which they usually worked the most hours):

- Employees (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises)
  - with paid leave entitlements
  - without paid leave entitlements
- Owner managers of incorporated enterprises
- Owner managers of unincorporated enterprises
- Contributing family workers.

## **Industry**

All occurrences of industry in this publication refer to Division, as classified by the **Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 1993** (cat. no. 1292.0).

## **Job leavers**

People who ceased a job voluntarily, because:

- of unsatisfactory work arrangements/pay/hours; or
- the job was seasonal, temporary or a holiday job and they left that job to return to studies; or
- they retired, started a new business, got a better job, left for family reasons.

## **Job losers**

People who ceased a job involuntarily, because:

- they were retrenched or their business closed down because of financial difficulties; or
- the job was seasonal, temporary or a holiday job and they did not leave that job to return to studies; or
- they left their job because of their own ill health or injury.

## **Last job**

The last job in which employment ceased during the reference period.

## **Level of highest educational attainment**

Level of highest educational attainment identifies the highest achievement a person has attained in any area of study. It is not a measurement of the relative importance of different fields of study but a ranking of qualifications and other educational attainments regardless of the particular area of study or the type of institution in which the study was undertaken.

## **Level of highest non-school qualification**

Non-school qualifications are awarded for educational attainments other than those of pre-primary, primary or secondary education. They include qualifications at the Postgraduate Degree level, Master Degree level, Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate level, Bachelor Degree level, Advanced Diploma and Diploma level, and Certificates I, II, III and IV levels. Non-school qualifications may be attained concurrently with school qualifications.

### **Main English-speaking countries**

The United Kingdom, Ireland, South Africa, Canada, the United States of America and New Zealand.

### **Main job**

The job in which the most hours were usually worked.

### **Not employed**

People who were either 'unemployed' or 'not in the labour force' as defined.

### **Not in the labour force**

People who were not in the categories 'employed' or 'unemployed' as defined.

### **Not working at February 2006**

See 'Not Employed'.

### **Occupation**

All occurrences of occupation in this publication relate to Major Group as defined by the **Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, Second Edition (ASCO), 1997** (cat. no. 1220.0).

### **Own account workers**

People who operated their own unincorporated economic enterprise or engaged independently in a profession or trade, and hired no employees.

### **Owner managers**



People who worked in their own incorporated or unincorporated enterprise.

### **Owner managers of incorporated enterprises**

People who worked in their own incorporated enterprise, that is, a business entity which is registered as a separate legal entity to its members or owners (also known as a limited liability company). These people are classified as employees under 'status in employment'.

### **Owner managers of unincorporated enterprises**

People who operated their own unincorporated enterprise, that is, a business entity in which the owner and the business are legally inseparable, so that the owner is liable for any business debts that are incurred. Includes those engaged independently in a trade or profession. These people are classified as employers under 'status in employment' if their business has employees, or own account workers if it does not.

### **Previous job**

See 'Last job'.

### **Promoted**

A permanent increase in wage or salary and an increase in responsibility or complexity of work. Temporary promotions, acting and temporary higher duties are excluded.

### **Reference period**

The 52 weeks up to the end of the week prior to interview.

### **Reference week**

The week preceding the week in which the interview was conducted.

### **Retrenched**

People who ceased their last job because they were either:

- employees who were laid off, including no work available, made redundant, employer went out of business or dismissed; and
- self employed people whose business closed down for economic reasons, including 'went broke', liquidated, no work, or no supply or demand.

## **Status in employment**

Employed people classified by whether they were employees, employers, own account workers, or contributing family workers.

## **Transferred**

A change of position without a change in either the level of responsibility or wages or salary. Both employer-initiated and employee-initiated transfers are included.

## **Unemployed**

People aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week, and:

- had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and were available for work in the reference week, or
- were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week, and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.

## **Usual hours worked**

The number of hours usually worked.

## **With paid leave entitlements**

Employees (excluding OMIEs), who were entitled to both paid sick leave and paid holiday leave; or were entitled to either paid sick leave or paid holiday leave (but not both). People employed in their own business or who were contributing family workers were not asked about their paid leave entitlements.

## **Without paid leave entitlements**

Employees (excluding OMIEs), who were entitled to neither paid sick leave nor paid holiday leave.

## **Worked at some time during the year ending February 2006**

For practical reasons it was not possible to include all of the questions from the Labour Force survey for previous periods. People who were either currently employed, or reported having worked for an employer or in their own business at some time in the previous year, were defined as having worked at some time during the year ending February 2006.

## **Working at February 2005**

For practical reasons it was not possible to include all of the questions from the Labour Force survey for previous periods. Therefore, people who reported that they had a job or business one year ago were defined as working at February 2005.

## **Working at February 2006**

See 'Employed'.

# **Abbreviations**

## **ABBREVIATIONS**

The following symbols and abbreviations are used in this publication:

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
ASCED	Australian Standard Classification of Education
ASCO	Australian Standard Classification of Occupations
CAI	computer assisted interviewing
LFS	Labour Force Survey
OMIE	owner manager of incorporated enterprise
RSE	relative standard error
SACC	Standard Australian Classification of Countries
SE	standard error

# **Populations and Data Items List (Appendix 1)**

## **APPENDIX 1 POPULATIONS AND DATA ITEMS LIST**

### **DATA AVAILABLE ON REQUEST**

The ABS has a range of data available on request from the Labour Mobility survey. This section lists the data items and populations which relate to the survey. More detailed breakdowns of some data items may also be available on request.

The population(s) for a particular data item refers to the persons in the survey to whom the data item relates. Where alternative output categories are available for the same data item, these are shown and the data item name is followed by a bracketed numeral (e.g. Country of birth (2)).

For more information about ABS data available on request, contact Catherine Toet on Canberra (02) 6252 7636, or by facsimile on (02) 6252 7512, or by email to <c.toet@abs.gov.au>.

**Population 1:**

Persons who worked at some time during the year ending February 2006.

**Population 2:**

Persons who were working at February 2006.

**Population 3:**

Employees (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises) who had worked with their current employer for one year or more.

**Population 4:**

Persons who ceased a job during the year ending February 2006.

**Population 5:**

Persons who ceased a job during the year ending February 2006 and were working at February 2006.

**Population 6:**

Persons who were working at February 2005.

**Population 7:**

Persons who were working at February 2005 and at February 2006.

**Population 8:**

Persons who had worked with their employer/business at February 2006 for one year or more.

**Population 9:**

Employees at February 2006 (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises) with paid leave entitlements.

**Population 10:**

Employees at February 2006 (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises)  
without paid leave entitlements.

Data items		Population
1	State or territory of usual residence	All
	New South Wales	
	Victoria	
	Queensland	
	South Australia	
	Western Australia	
	Tasmania	
	Northern Territory	
	Australian Capital Territory	
2	Area of usual residence	All
	State capital city	
	Balance of state/territory	
3	Region of usual residence	All
	Standard labour force dissemination regions	
4	Sex	All
	Males	
	Females	
5	Marital status	All
	Married	
	Not married	
6	Relationship in household	All
	Family member	
	Husband, wife or partner	
	With dependants	
	Without dependants	
	Lone parent	
	With dependants	
	Without dependants	
	Dependent student	
	Non-dependent child	
	Other family person	
	Non-family member	
	Lone person	
	Not living alone	
	Relationship not determined	
7A	Country of birth and period of arrival	All
	Born in Australia	
	Born overseas	
	Arrived before 1971	
	Arrived 1971-1980	
	Arrived 1981-1990	
	Arrived 1991-2000	
	Arrived 2001 to survey date	
7B	Country of birth (1)	All
	Born in Australia	
	Born overseas	
	Born in main English-speaking countries	
	Born in other than main English-speaking countries	
7C	Country of birth (2)	All
	Born in Australia	
	Born overseas	
	Oceania and Antarctica	
	North-West Europe	
	Southern and Eastern Europe	
	North Africa and the Middle East	
	South-East Asia	
	North-East Asia	
	Southern and Central Asia	
	Americas	
	Sub-Saharan Africa	
8	Age group (years)	All

	15-19	
	20-24	
	25-34	
	35-44	
	45-54	
	55-59	
	60-64	
	65 and over	
	Note: Age collected in single years.	
9	Level of highest educational attainment	All
	Postgraduate Degree	
	Graduate Diploma/Graduate Certificate	
	Bachelor Degree	
	Advanced Diploma/Diploma	
	Certificate III/IV	
	Certificate I/II	
	Certificate not further defined	
	Year 12	
	Year 11	
	Year 10 or below	
	Level not determined	
	No educational attainment/attendance	
10A	Level of highest non-school qualification	All
	With a non-school qualification	
	Postgraduate Degree	
	Graduate Diploma/Graduate Certificate	
	Bachelor Degree	
	Advanced Diploma/Diploma	
	Certificate III/IV	
	Certificate I/II	
	Certificate not further defined	
	Level not determined	
	Without a non-school qualification	
10B	Highest year of school completed	All
	Year 12	
	Year 11	
	Year 10	
	Year 9	
	Year 8 or below	
	Never attended school	
11	Labour force status at February 2006	All
	Employed	
	Unemployed	
	Not in the labour force	
12	Number of employers or businesses in the last 12 months	All
	One	
	Two	
	Three	
	Four or more	
13A	Change of employer/business	4,5
	Changed employer/business in the last 12 months	
	1 change in employer/business	
	2 changes in employer/business	
	3 or more changes in employer/business	
	Did not change employer/business in the last 12 months or currently not employed	
13B	Change in work	3,8
	Same employer for one year or more	
	Employees (excluding OMIEs) with some change in work	
	Employees (excluding OMIEs) with no change in work	
	Owner managers and contributing family workers	

14	Whether changed employer/business in the last 12 months	All
	Changed employer/business	
	Did not change employer/business	
15	Whether working at February 2006	All
	Working	
	Not working	
16	Status in employment at February 2006	All
	Employees	
	Employers	
	Own account workers	
	Contributing family workers	
17	Full-time or part-time status at February 2006	2,3,5,7-10
	Full-time workers	
	Part-time workers	
18	Usual hours worked at February 2006	All
	1-19	
	20-29	
	30-34	
	35-39	
	40	
	41-44	
	45-48	
	49 or more	
	Less than 1 hour or no hours worked	
	Note: Collected in single hours.	
19	Employment type at February 2006	2,3,5,7-10
	Employees (excluding OMIEs)	
	With paid leave entitlements	
	Without paid leave entitlements	
	Owner managers of incorporated enterprises	
	Owner managers of unincorporated enterprises	
	Contributing family workers	
20A	Duration with employer/business at February 2006 (1)	2,3,5,7-10
	Under 12 months	
	Under 3 months	
	3 and under 6 months	
	6 and under 12 months	
	1 and under 2 years	
	2 and under 3 years	
	3 and under 5 years	
	5 and under 10 years	
	10 and under 20 years	
	20 years and over	
20B	Duration with employer/business at February 2006 (2)	2,3,5,7-10
	Less than 12 months with current employer/business	
	One year or more with current employer/business	
21	Occupation at February 2006	2,3,5,7-10
	Managers and administrators	
	Professionals	
	Associate professionals	
	Tradespersons and related workers	
	Advanced clerical and service workers	
	Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	
	Intermediate production and transport workers	
	Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	
	Labourers and related workers	
22	Industry at February 2006	2,3,5,7-10
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	
	Mining	
	Manufacturing	
	Electricity, gas and water supply	
	Construction	
	Wholesale trade	
	Retail trade	
	Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	

	Transport and storage	
	Communication services	
	Finance and insurance	
	Property and business services	
	Government administration and defence	
	Education	
	Health and community services	
	Cultural and recreational services	
	Personal and other services	
23	Whether changed occupation with current employer/business in the last 12 months	3
	Same occupation	
	Changed occupation	
24	Previous occupation with current employer/business	8
	Managers and administrators	
	Professionals	
	Associate professionals	
	Tradespersons and related workers	
	Advanced clerical and service workers	
	Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	
	Intermediate production and transport workers	
	Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	
	Labourers and related workers	
25A	Whether changed usual hours worked with current employer/business in the last 12 months - Employees (excluding OMIEs)	3
	Same usual hours worked	
	Changed usual hours worked	
	Changed hours still full time	
	Changed hours still part time	
	Full time to part time	
	Part time to full time	
	Varied/did not know	
25B	Whether changed usual hours worked with current employer/business in the last 12 months - Owner managers and contributing family workers	3
	Same usual hours worked	
	Changed usual hours worked	
	Changed hours still full time	
	Changed hours still part time	
	Full time to part time	
	Part time to full time	
	Varied/did not know	
26	Previous usual hours worked with current employer/business	All
	1-19	
	20-29	
	30-34	
	35-39	
	40	
	41-44	
	45-48	
	49 or more	
	Less than 1 hour or no hours worked	
	Note: Collected in single hours.	
27	Whether entitled to paid sick leave at February 2006	3,9-10
	Entitled to paid sick leave	
	Not entitled to paid sick leave	
	Did not know	
28	Whether entitled to paid holiday leave at February 2006	3,9-10
	Entitled to paid holiday leave	
	Not entitled to paid holiday leave	
	Did not know	
29	Whether had paid leave entitlements at February 2006	3,9-10
	Had paid leave entitlements	
	Did not have paid leave entitlements	
30	Whether promoted with current employer in the last 12 months	3



	Promoted	
	Not promoted	
31	Whether transferred with current employer in the last 12 months	3
	Transferred	
	Not transferred	
32	Whether promoted and/or transferred with current employer in the last 12 months	3
	Promoted and/or transferred	
	Not promoted and/or transferred	
33	Reason for ceasing last job	4,5
	Job losers	
	Retrenched, made redundant, employer went out of business, dismissed, no work was available	
	Job was temporary or seasonal	
	Own health or injury	
	Job leavers	
	Unsatisfactory work conditions	
	Holiday job, returned to studies	
	Retired	
	New business, better job, family or other reasons	
	Business closed or sold for other reasons	
34	Usual hours worked in last job	All
	1-19	
	20-29	
	30-34	
	35-39	
	40	
	41-44	
	45-48	
	49 or more	
	Less than 1 hour or no hours worked	
	Note: Collected in single hours.	
35	Employment type in last job	4,5
	Employees (excluding OMIEs)	
	With paid leave entitlements	
	Without paid leave entitlements	
	Owner managers of incorporated enterprises	
	Owner managers of unincorporated enterprises	
	Contributing family workers	
36	Duration of last job	4,5
	Under 12 months	
	Under 3 months	
	3 and under 6 months	
	6 and under 12 months	
	1 and under 2 years	
	2 and under 3 years	
	3 and under 5 years	
	5 and under 10 years	
	10 and under 20 years	
	20 years and over	
37	When began last job	4,5
	Began last job more than one year ago	
	Began and ceased a job in the last 12 months	
38	Whether changed occupation (last to current employer/business)	5
	Same occupation	
	Changed occupation	
39	Whether changed industry (last to current employer/business)	5
	Same industry	
	Changed industry	
40	Whether changed employment type (last to current employer/business)	5
	Same employment type	
	Changed employment type	
41	Whether changed usual hours worked (last to current employer/business)	4,5
	Same usual hours worked	
	Changed usual hours worked	
	Currently not employed	
42	Occupation of last job	4,5

	Managers and administrators	
	Professionals	
	Associate professionals	
	Tradespersons and related workers	
	Advanced clerical and service workers	
	Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	
	Intermediate production and transport workers	
	Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	
	Labourers and related workers	
43	Industry of last job	4,5
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	
	Mining	
	Manufacturing	
	Electricity, gas and water supply	
	Construction	
	Wholesale trade	
	Retail trade	
	Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	
	Transport and storage	
	Communication services	
	Finance and insurance	
	Property and business services	
	Government administration and defence	
	Education	
	Health and community services	
	Cultural and recreational services	
	Personal and other services	
44	Whether entitled to paid sick leave in last job	4,5
	Entitled to paid sick leave	
	Not entitled to paid sick leave	
	Did not know	
45	Whether entitled to paid holiday leave in last job	4,5
	Entitled to paid holiday leave	
	Not entitled to paid holiday leave	
	Did not know	
46	Whether had paid leave entitlements in last job	4,5
	Had paid leave entitlements	
	Did not have paid leave entitlements	
47	Whether working at February 2005	3-8
	Working	
	Not working	
48	Usual hours worked at February 2005	All
	1-19	
	20-29	
	30-34	
	35-39	
	40	
	41-44	
	45-48	
	49 or more	
	Less than 1 hour or no hours worked	
	Note: Collected in single hours.	
49	Employment type at February 2005	3,6-8
	Employees (excluding OMIEs)	
	With paid leave entitlements	
	Without paid leave entitlements	
	Owner managers of incorporated enterprises	
	Owner managers of unincorporated enterprises	
	Contributing family workers	
50	Whether changed occupation (February 2005 and February 2006)	3,7,8
	Same occupation	
	Different occupation	

51 Whether changed industry (February 2005 and February 2006)	3,7,8
Same industry	
Different industry	
52 Whether changed employment type (February 2005 and February 2006)	3,7,8
Same employment type	
Different employment type	
53 Whether changed usual hours worked (February 2005 and February 2006)	3
Same usual hours worked	
Different usual hours worked	
Currently not employed	
54 Occupation at February 2005	3,6-8
Managers and administrators	
Professionals	
Associate professionals	
Tradespersons and related workers	
Advanced clerical and service workers	
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	
Intermediate production and transport workers	
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	
Labourers and related workers	
55 Industry at February 2005	3,6-8
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	
Mining	
Manufacturing	
Electricity, gas and water supply	
Construction	
Wholesale trade	
Retail trade	
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	
Transport and storage	
Communication services	
Finance and insurance	
Property and business services	
Government administration and defence	
Education	
Health and community services	
Cultural and recreational services	
Personal and other services	
56 Whether entitled to paid sick leave at February 2005	3
Entitled to paid sick leave	
Not entitled to paid sick leave	
Did not know	
57 Whether entitled to paid holiday leave at February 2005	3
Entitled to paid holiday leave	
Not entitled to paid holiday leave	
Did not know	
58 Whether had paid leave entitlements at February 2005	3
Had paid leave entitlements	
Did not have paid leave entitlements	

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## Supplementary Surveys (Appendix 2)

### APPENDIX 2 SUPPLEMENTARY SURVEYS

## SUPPLEMENTARY SURVEYS

The Monthly Population Survey program collects data on particular aspects of the labour force. The following is an historical list of supplementary surveys to the monthly labour force survey. Data from these surveys are available on request and can be obtained by contacting the ABS.

	cat. no.	Frequency	Latest issue
Barriers and Incentives to Labour Force Participation, Australia	6239.0	Biennial	2004-2005
Career Experience, Australia	6254.0	Discontinued	November 2002
Career Paths of Persons with Trade Qualifications, Australia	6243.0	Discontinued	Final issue 1993
Child Care, Australia	4402.0	Irregular	June 2005
Education and Work, Australia	6227.0	Annual	May 2005
Employee Earnings, Benefits, and Trade Union Membership, Australia	6310.0	Annual	August 2005
Forms of Employment, Australia	6359.0	Irregular	November 2004
Job Search Experience, Australia	6222.0	Annual	July 2005
Labour Force Experience, Australia	6206.0	Biennial	February 2005
Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment, Australia	6235.0	Discontinued	Final issue 1994
Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, Australia(a)	6224.0	Discontinued	Final issue 2000
Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Migrants, Australia	6250.0	Irregular	November 2004
Labour Mobility, Australia	6209.0	Biennial	February 2006
Locations of Work, Australia	6275.0	Irregular	November 2005
Multiple Jobholding, Australia(b)	6216.0	Irregular	August 1997
Participation in Education, Australia	6272.0	Discontinued	Final issue 1999
Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia	6220.0	Annual	September 2005
Persons Who had Re-entered the Labour Force, Australia	6264.0.40.001	Discontinued	Final issue 1995
Persons Who Have Left the Labour Force, Australia	6267.0.40.001	Discontinued	Final issue 1994
Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia	6238.0	Biennial	2004-2005
Retrenchment and Redundancy, Australia	6266.0	Discontinued	July 2001
Successful and Unsuccessful Job Search Experience, Australia	6245.0	Discontinued	Final issue 2000
Superannuation, Australia	6319.0	Discontinued	Final issue 1995
Underemployed Workers, Australia	6265.0	Annual	September 2005
Working Arrangements, Australia	6342.0	Irregular	November 2003
Work-Related Injuries, Australia	6324.0	Irregular	September 2000

(a) Latest data available June 2003, from the ABS web site cat.no.6291.0.55.001 annual, or on request.

(b) Latest data available on request July 2001.

## Publication (I-Note) - Publication

### REASON FOR REISSUE OF PUBLICATION

Errors were detected in the publication, Labour Mobility, Australia (cat. no. 6209.0), which was reissued 12 December 2006. This publication has since been reviewed and the following is a summary of the changes contained in this most recent reissue:

- Data have been revised in Table 10 because incorrect data were presented for Whether changed industry (February 2005 and February 2006), for the population Persons who worked at some time during the year ending February 2006, and had been with their current employer/business for less than 12 months at February 2006.

These revisions will be reflected in all future products from the 2006 Labour Mobility Survey.

## **Data Quality (Technical Note)**

### **TECHNICAL NOTE DATA QUALITY**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

**1** Since the estimates in this publication are based on information obtained from occupants of a sample of dwellings, they are subject to sampling variability. That is, they may differ from those estimates that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error (SE), which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of dwellings was included. There are about two chances in three (67%) that a sample estimate will differ by less than one SE from the number that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included, and about 19 chances in 20 (95%) that the difference will be less than two SEs. Another measure of the likely difference is the relative standard error (RSE), which is obtained by expressing the SE as a percentage of the estimate.

**2** Due to space limitations, it is impractical to print the SE of each estimate in the publication. Instead, a table of SEs is provided to enable readers to determine the SE for an estimate from the size of that estimate (see table T1). The SE table is derived from a mathematical model, referred to as the 'SE model', which is created using data from a number of past Labour Force Surveys. It should be noted that the SE model only gives an approximate value for the SE for any particular estimate, since there is some minor variation between SEs for different estimates of the same size.

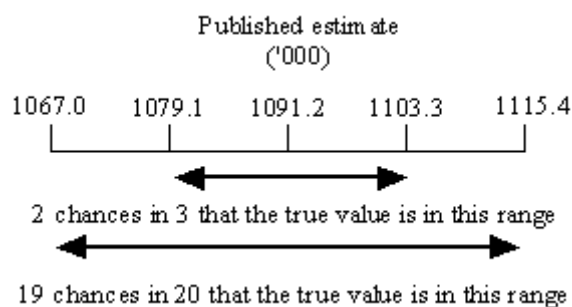
#### **CALCULATION OF STANDARD ERROR**

**3** An example of the calculation and the use of SEs in relation to estimates of people is as follows. Table 3 shows the estimated number of males who, in February 2006, had been with their current employer/business for less than 12 months is 1,091,200. Since this estimate is between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000, table T1 shows that the SE for Australia will lie between 11,600 and 17,150 and can be approximated by interpolation using the following

general formula:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & SE \text{ of estimate} \\
 &= \text{lower SE} + \left( \left( \frac{\text{size of estimate} - \text{lower estimate}}{\text{upper estimate} - \text{lower estimate}} \right) \times (\text{upper SE} - \text{lower SE}) \right) \\
 &= 11,600 + \left( \left( \frac{1,091,200 - 1,000,000}{2,000,000 - 1,000,000} \right) \times (17,150 - 11,600) \right) \\
 &= 12,100 \text{ (rounded to the nearest 100)}
 \end{aligned}$$

**4** Therefore, there are about two chances in three that the value that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey will fall within the range 1,079,100 to 1,103,300 and about 19 chances in 20 that the value will fall within the range 1,067,000 to 1,115,400. This example is illustrated in the following diagram.



**5** In general, the size of the SE increases as the size of the estimate increases. Conversely, the RSE decreases as the size of the estimate increases. Very small estimates are thus subject to such high RSEs that their value for most practical purposes is unreliable. In the tables in this publication, only estimates with RSEs of 25% or less are considered reliable for most purposes. Estimates with RSEs greater than 25% but less than or equal to 50% are preceded by an asterisk (e.g. \*3.4) to indicate they are subject to high SEs and should be used with caution. Estimates with RSEs of greater than 50%, preceded by a double asterisk (e.g. \*\*0.3), are considered too unreliable for general use and should only be used to aggregate with other estimates to provide derived estimates with RSEs of less than 25%.

## PROPORTIONS AND PERCENTAGES

**6** Proportions and percentages formed from the ratio of two estimates are also subject to sampling errors. The size of the error depends on the accuracy of both the numerator and the denominator. A formula to approximate the RSE of a proportion is given below. This formula is only valid when x is a subset of y.

$$RSE\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = \sqrt{[RSE(x)]^2 + [RSE(y)]^2}$$

**7** Considering the example from the previous page, the 1,091,200 males who in February 2006 had been with their current employer/business for less than 12 months represent 19.9% of the 5,478,100 males working at February 2006. The SE of 5,478,100 may be calculated by interpolation as 30,200. To convert this to an RSE we express the SE as a percentage of the estimate, or  $30,200/5,478,100 = 0.6\%$ . The SE for 1,091,200 was

calculated previously as 12,100 which converted to an RSE is 12,100/1,091,200 = 1.1%. Applying the above formula, the RSE of the proportion is

$$RSE = \sqrt{(1.1)^2 - (0.6)^2} = 0.9\%$$

**8** Therefore, the SE for the proportion of males who at February 2006 had been with their current employer/business for less than 12 months is 0.2 percentage points  $(=(20/100) \times 0.9)$ . Therefore, there are about two chances in three that the proportion of males who had been with their current employer/business for less than 12 months is between 19.7% and 20.1% and 19 chances in 20 that the proportion is within the range 19.5% to 20.3%.

## DIFFERENCES

**9** Published estimates may also be used to calculate the difference between two survey estimates (of numbers or percentages). Such an estimate is subject to sampling error. The sampling error of the difference between two estimates depends on their SEs and the relationship (correlation) between them. An approximate SE of the difference between two estimates (x-y) may be calculated by the following formula:

$$SE(x-y) = \sqrt{[SE(x)]^2 + [SE(y)]^2}$$

**10** While this formula will only be exact for differences between separate and uncorrelated characteristics or subpopulations, it is expected to provide a good approximation for all differences likely to be of interest in this publication.

## STANDARD ERRORS

### T1 STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES

Size of estimate (persons)	NSW no.	Vic. no.	Qld no.	SA no.	WA no.	Tas. no.	NT no.	ACT no.	AUST.	
									SE no.	RSE %
100	290	250	250	150	160	100	90	140	100	100.0
200	380	330	330	210	220	140	150	180	180	90.0
300	440	390	390	250	260	180	190	200	240	80.0
500	540	470	470	300	330	220	250	230	350	70.0
700	620	540	540	350	380	260	300	260	430	61.4
1000	710	620	610	400	440	300	350	280	540	54.0
1500	830	730	710	470	520	340	420	320	690	46.0
2000	920	810	790	530	590	370	460	340	820	41.0
2500	1 000	900	850	550	650	400	500	350	900	36.0
3000	1 100	950	900	600	700	400	550	400	1 000	33.3
3500	1 150	1 000	950	650	750	450	550	400	1 100	31.4
4000	1 200	1 050	1 000	700	750	450	600	400	1 200	30.0
5000	1 300	1 150	1 100	750	850	500	650	450	1 300	26.0
7000	1 500	1 300	1 250	850	950	550	750	500	1 550	22.1
10000	1 700	1 500	1 400	950	1 100	650	950	600	1 800	18.0
15000	2 000	1 750	1 600	1 100	1 250	800	1 300	750	2 100	14.0
20000	2 200	1 950	1 800	1 200	1 400	950	1 600	850	2 300	11.5
30000	2 600	2 300	2 050	1 450	1 600	1 250	2 200	1 100	2 650	8.8

40000	2 850	2 550	2 250	1 700	1 750	1 500	2 750	1 350	2 900	7.3
50000	3 100	2 800	2 450	1 900	1 950	1 750	3 300	1 500	3 100	6.2
100000	4 050	3 600	3 400	2 900	3 050	2 600	5 850	2 050	4 000	4.0
150000	4 800	4 350	4 250	3 700	4 100	3 200	8 350	2 350	4 700	3.1
200000	5 550	5 200	5 100	4 400	4 950	3 650	10 750	2 450	5 300	2.7
300000	7 100	6 800	6 800	5 450	6 250	4 300	15 550	2 550	6 350	2.1
500000	9 950	9 300	9 550	6 900	7 950	5 150	..	..	8 100	1.6
1000000	14 950	13 700	13 500	9 000	10 050	6 250	..	..	11 600	1.2
2000000	21 350	19 350	16 550	11 000	11 400	..	..	..	17 150	0.9
5000000	31 500	28 550	17 350	13 000	11 500	..	..	..	29 250	0.6
10000000	39 750	36 450	15 250	..	..	..	..	..	39 200	0.4
15000000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44 050	0.3

.. not applicable

## T2 LEVELS AT WHICH ESTIMATES HAVE RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS OF 25% AND 50%(a)

	NSW no.	Vic. no.	Qld no.	SA no.	WA no.	Tas. no.	NT no.	ACT no.	Aust. no.
RSE of 25%	5 400	4 400	4 100	2 200	2 600	1 300	1 800	1 200	5 500
RSE of 50%	1 800	1 400	1 400	700	800	400	500	400	1 200

(a) Refers to the number of people contributing to the estimate.